

APRIL 22, 1965

NOMINATION OF VICE ADMIRAL RABORN TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a report from the Committee on Armed Services recommending the confirmation of the nomination of Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr., to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. I ask that the report be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Vice Adm. William F. Raborn to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Texas ask for the immediate consideration of the nomination?

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask for the immediate consideration of the nomi-

nation, and I ask that the nomination be considered at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. TOWER. I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nomination.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nomination.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, the Committee on Armed Services unanimously recommended that the Senate confirm the nomination of Vice Adm. William F. Raborn to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I believe that Admiral Raborn is uniquely qualified by heritage, background, and training to be a strong and capable administrator of the Central Intelligence Agency. He has a distinguished war record.

The existence of the progress evaluation reporting technique, which he developed, is a tribute to his great managerial ability. The existence of one of our great strategic deterrents, the Polaris missile, is also a tribute to his outstanding ability.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD a brief biographical sketch of Admiral Raborn's dedicated and accomplished career of service to his Nation.

I note with great pride that he is a Texan.

There being no objection, the biographical sketch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VICE ADM. WILLIAM FRANCIS RABORN, JR.,
U.S. NAVY, RETIRED

William Francis Raborn, Jr., was born in Decatur, Tex., on June 8, 1905, the son of William Francis Raborn, Sr., and Cornelia Moore Raborn. He attended public schools in Ryan and Marlow, Okla. In 1924 he was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy by Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma. He graduated from the Naval Academy and was commissioned an ensign in the Navy on June 7, 1928.

Admiral Raborn is married to the former Mildred T. Terrill of Baytown, Tex. He has two children, Mrs. Barbara Raborn Richardson and William Francis Raborn, III.

Following his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1928, he performed gunnery duty aboard the U.S.S. *Texas* and the destroyers *Twiggs* and *Dickerson* until June 1933. He was assigned to flight training at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla. He was designated naval aviator on April 16, 1934.

In June of 1934 he was assigned to Fighting Squadron 5 aboard the carrier *Lexington*. He continued in this type of duty assignment in other naval fighter squadrons until 1937. In June 1937, he returned to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola where he served as an instructor. He then returned to duty with naval fighter units. In August 1942, he reported to the Free Gunnery School, U.S. Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, as officer in charge where he initiated, developed, and organized the Aviation Free Gunnery School.

From March 1943 to the fall of 1944, he was assigned to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air and served there as head of aviation gunnery training. He then joined the U.S.S. *Hancock* as executive officer. The *Hancock* carried out opera-

tions against enemy Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands, the South China Sea, Iwo Jima, and the Japanese homeland.

His subsequent naval assignments were as: chief of staff to commander, Task Force 38 and commander Carrier Division 2 in the Western Pacific; operations officer on the staff of the commander, Fleet Air, with headquarters in San Diego, Calif.; and the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., where he was responsible for the development of guided missiles and aviation ordnance. In July 1950, he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Bairoko*, which conducted training in antisubmarine warfare in waters off Japan, Okinawa, and Formosa.

He attended the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., in 1951 and 1952. In July 1952, he was designated Assistant Director of the Guided Missiles Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department. He continued in this assignment until he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Bennington* in April 1954. He then served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations on the staff of the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet from February 1955 until December 1955 when he reported as Director of Special Projects, Department of the Navy.

As Director of Special Projects he was charged with the task of developing a fleet ballistic missile system. He established the Special Projects Office, Department of the Navy, and created a management system, implementing a new management tool—the progress evaluation reporting technique. This system has been adopted extensively in many areas of American industry.

The operational readiness of the fleet ballistic missile system was established by two underwater launchings of Polaris missiles on July 20, 1960. On March 9, 1962, he became Deputy Chief of Naval Operations Development, Naval Department. Admiral Raborn was retired from the Navy on September 1, 1963.

At the time of his nomination to the position of Director of Central Intelligence, Admiral Raborn was vice president for program management at the Aerojet General Corp. He resided at 315 Madeline Drive, Pasadena, Calif. He is a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church.

Admiral Raborn has been the recipient of the following awards: Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star Medal, the Bronze Star Medal with Silver Star, the Commendation Ribbon with Bronze Star, the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, the Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Medal with one Silver Star and one Bronze Star (6 engagements), the World War II Victory Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service Medal and the Philippine Defense Ribbon. President Kennedy presented Admiral Raborn with the Collier Trophy Award in 1963.